THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWISH MAIDEN AND HER BROTHER,

From the Wondrous Tale of Alroy.

[BY D' ISRAELI.

"The house of David is no more; no more our sacred seed shall lurk and linger, like a blighted thing in this degenerate earth. If we cannot flourish, why then we'll die!"

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"

A voice broke on the air, so soft, so sweet, so wildly musical—it sounded like a holy bell upon a summer day, a holy bell that calls to prayer, and stills each fierce emotion.

And softly kneeling at his side behlod a female form? Her face is hid, her lips are pressed against the hand she gently steals. And now she raises up her head, and waits with tender patience for a glance from one who seldom smiles.

"Oh! say not so, my brother!"

He turns he gazes on a face beauteous as a starry night—a starry night in those far climes where not a cloud is marked in heaven, when all below on earth's so sweet, and all above in the air so still, that every passion melts away and life seems but a fragrant dream.

I too have wandered in those lands, and roamed amid Jordan's vocal powers. Ah! could the nightingale that sang to Syra's rose now sing to me, I'd give the fame of coming years to listen to that lay!

He turns, he gazes, he bends, his heart is full, his voice is low.

"Ah, Miriam! thou queller of dark spirits is it thou? Why art thou here?"

"Why am I here? Are you not here! and need I urge a stronger plea! Oh! brother dear, I pray you come and mingle in our festival! Our walls are hung with flowers you love; I culled them by the fountain's side; the holy lamps are trimmed and set, and you must raise their earliest flame. Without the gate my maidens wait to offer you a robe of state. Then, brother dear, I pray you come and mingle in our festival."

"Why should we feast?"

"Ah! is it not in thy dear name these lamps are lit, these garlands hung? To day to us a prince is given, to day———"

"A prince without a kingdom."

"But not without *that* which makes a kingdom, and which full many a royal heart has sighed for—willing subjects, David."

"Slaves, Miriam, fellow slaves."

"What we are, my brother, God has willed and let us bow and tremble."

"I will not, I cannot tremble."

"Hush, David, hush! It was this haughty spirit that called the vengeance of the Lord upon us."

"It was this haughty spirit that conquered Canaan."

"Oh! my brother, my dear brother! they told me the dark spirit had fallen on thee, and I came, and hoped thy Miriam might have charmed it.—What we have been, Alroy, is a bright dream; and what we may be at least as bright a hope; and for what we are, thou art my brother. In thy love I find present felicity, and value more thy chance embraces and thy scanty smiles, than all the vanished splendor of our race, our gorgeous gardens, and our glittering hall."

"Who waits without there?"

"Caleb."

"Caleb?"

"My lord."

"Go tell my uncle I presently will join the banquet. Leave me a moment, dearest. I'll soon be with thee. Nay, dry these tears, my life, or let me stop them with a soft kiss."

"Oh, Alroy, they are not tears of sorrow."

"God be with thee, angel; fare the well, though but for a moment. Thou art the charm and consolation of my life. Farewell, farewell, I do observe the influence of women very potent over me. 'Tis not of such stuff that they make heroes. I know not love, save that pure affection that does subsist between me and this girl; an orphan and my sister. We are so alike, that when, last Passover, in mimicry, she twined my turban round her graceful head, our uncle called her David.

"The daughters of my tribe, they please me not, though they are passing fair. Were our sons as brave as they are beautiful, we still might dance on Sion. Yet have I often thought that I could pillow this moody brow upon some snowy bosom that were my own, and dwell in the wilderness, far from the sight and ken of man, and all the care and toil and wretchedness, that groan and sigh about me, I might haply lose this deep sensation of overwhelming wo, that broods upon my being. No matter; life is but a dream, and mine must be a dull one."

Matrimonial Maxims for Married Ladies.—The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands:—The first is to be good yourselves. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose upon his understanding, nor give him uneasiness, but treat him with affection, sincerity, and respect.—Remember that husbands at best are only men, subject, like yourselves, to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humour or behavour not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his attention, cheerfulness, and good-nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed; but, instead of murmuring, and reflections, divide the sorrow between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both. It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful that day; and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may: but much rather deny yourself the trifling satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel, or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but submission in a wife to the will of her husband is what she promised at the altar; what the good will revere her for, and what is, in fact, the greatest honour she can receive. Be assured, a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. Enjoy with him his satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities. If you value your own and your husband's ease, let your expenses and desires be ever within the reach of his circumstances; for if poverty should follow, you must share the evil. Be very careful never to give him any cause of jealousy. Let not many days pass without a serious examination into your conduct as a wife; and if, on reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles or omissions, the best atonement is to be more careful in future.

THE VICTIM.

A RUSSIAN ADVENTURE.

Some years ago, business of importance called me to St. Petersburg. Being unwilling to go alone, I succeeded in inducing my friend Saville to accompany me. I mention him, poor fellow, as he formed a very prominent feature in the little adventure I am about to relate. I will pass over the incidents of our journey until we arrived at St. Petersburg, when, having transacted my business, I, to favor Saville's wish, determined to proceed to Jaroslaw, where he had relations. Instead, however, of going the direct route, we visited Kerilov, a small town on the Scheksma, a branch of the Volga, for the purpose of seeing a renowned hermit who, we were told, was an Englishman. This was inducement enough for us, circuitous as was the route we went.

Arriving late at night, we, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in getting lodgings, which, though very mean and wretched, we at last entered.

The landlord, a talkative man, told us, during our repast, all the news and scandal which in a small town generally abounds. Among other things, he told us that the next morning the punishment of the knout was to be *performed*—for there this horrid barbarity is considered quite a spectacle, to see which people flock in from all parts. The culprit was a young Jewess, remarkable for her beauty, and her crime was the murder of her father. If the punishment of the knout did not end her existence, the wheel was in readiness to complete the scene of blood.

From his account it appeared that the whole circumstance was veiled in no slight obscurity, inasmuch as the only evidence against the poor girl was, that when questioned as to where her missing father was, she shed floods of tears and was silent. This in Russia was enough to seal her fate. She was accordingly condemned, and was in prison when we arrived.

Being much interested for the poor girl, we, (Saville and I) determined to see her. We went, and by means of a handful of silver, we succeeded in bribing the jailer to admit us. The prison was gloomy to a degree; and never did I see so lovely a creature as met our eyes. She seemed scarcely above twenty, if so much. She, like most of her race, was dark, with intensely bright eyes, which even her misery could not quench. She spoke to us in French, and in piteous accents protested her innocence. Her story was soon told Beloved by a Russian and a protestant, her heart would not obey the stern commands of that father with whose murder she was charged. Her father reviled her—and here she stopped and burst into tears. More we could not elicit. Even the jailer, stern as he was, seemed touched with something like pity.

Saville, hasty in every thing, determined to attempt to save her. Hurrying off, he hastened to the head sbirri, or police, and in vain attempted to purchase her release. He was referred to a higher authority at St. Petersburg. Thither, then, regardless of the utter impossibility of being in time, he hurried that very evening. I remained to try to console the victim. Never shall I forget the splendor of those dark, swimming eyes, when cast upwards in fervent prayer for the success of her anticipated deliverer. The night passed heavily enough. She could not be brought to comprehend the awfulness of her hopeless situation. Yet she shuddered as she drew her slight shawl over her exquisitely-moulded shoulders, so soon to be lacerated by the unpitying stroke of the lash! The gray morn, chill and comfortless, came at last, and with it the fatal hour of the victim's punishment.

Though almost senseless when led out, a faint blush and one wild expression of terror flitted over her features as the rude hand of the executioner tore the upper covering from her neck and shoulders. She was tied to the scaffold, and—but why proceed—nay, I cannot proceed to describe the disgusting and horrid ceremonials. It is enough to say that, though no sound of agony escaped her, as the white and quivering flesh was torn from her beautiful back, yet when, after nearly *fifty* strokes of the lash, human nature gave way, she sighed forth, "*Mon pere, mon pere, vous etes trop tard,*" (My father, my father, you are too late,) and expired! My poor friend Saville, worn out by his fruitless exertions, fell a victim to a fever then prevalent, but not before he had brought to justice her inhuman father, who was alive, and had thus sacrificed his daughter, because she refused to marry a mercenary villain of her father's choice. He had first bound her by a most solemn oath not to reveal his place of concealment, and then left her, having taken care to fix suspicion on her, his only and beautiful child.—*London Court Journal.*

EXPRESSION.

What a mighty mystery is expression. Poets and orators, to whom the world feels so much indebted, and with whom it has been so enamoured and delighted, have revealed no new facts to mankind. We do not owe to them the knowledge that we possess of the course of the stars—of the movements of ocean's waters—of the mechanism of the human frame—of the elements and their combinations which form the material world. When the voice of Domosthenes thundered over the waves of the democracy of Athens—when the solemn music of Cicero's eloquence in the senate or forum awakened indignation against treason or tyranny—when the blind old bard wandered through the cities of Greece singing the tale of Troy divine—the rapture with which these men were heard was not owing to any perception of profitable knowledge which they conveyed, but was measured by the beauty of expression. We have all eyes to see and hearts to feel; but when the eye roams delightedly over the external and visible world, or the heart beats rapturously in a happy sympathy with beauty, there is a pleasure for which it is not easy to find words; and it is when the poet gives expression to those feelings, and embodies them in language, that we admire his genius. Now, the poet who describes external nature beautifully and poetically, has no more physical apprehension of its beauty than we have; and, indeed, we can only measure the excellence of the poetry by its answering to our feelings. It is precisely the same with the poet of the heart and with the impassioned orator; their excellence is measured, not by their apprehension, but by their expression; and this is proved by the simple and well-known fact, that if any sorrow, suffering, or injustice, be spoken of by the poet or orator in terms too strong for our apprehension, we are not excited to sympathy, but offended by what we feel to be bombast; nay, only let a real matter of sorrow be spoken or written of with an excess of passionate language beyond our sympathy, and that which might have moved us to tears will go nigh to provoke us to laughter. The sorrows of children and the sorrows of lovers are matters with which we *can* sympathise; yet we *can* also laugh at the tackadaisicalness of lovers, and smile at the pretty passions of infancy. I dare say that a genius like Shakspeare or Goethe could make a very moving passage out of the tears of a little girl for the loss of a doll—but it would require great management, or it would presently become ridiculous. Good reader, do not say that the fact itself is ridiculous; it is not so; it may, indeed, be a species of microscopic sorrow, easily overlooked by the broad gross eye of the world—and you think the sorrow nothing, because you know it will soon be over.

From the Saturday Courier.

PIASA, OR THE BIRD THAT DEVOURS MEN.

The tradition of the Piasa is said to be still extant among the tribes of the Upper Mississippi, and is thus related:

"Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great megalonyx and mastadon, whose bones are now thrown up, were still living in the land of the green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions, that he could easily carry off in his talons a full-grown deer. Having obtained a taste for human flesh, from that time he would prey upon nothing else. He was as artful as he was powerful; would dart suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him off to one of the caves in the bluff, and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him, but without success. Whole villages were depopulated, and consternation spread throughout all the tribes of the Illini. At length, Owatoga, a chief whose fame as a warrior extended even beyond the great lakes, separating himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit, the Master of Life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa. On the last night of his fast, the Great Spirit appeared to him in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his warriors, each armed with a bow and pointed arrows and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of their concealment another warrior was to stand in open view as a victim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant he pounced upon his prey.—When the chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, returned to his tribe, and told them his dream. The warriors were quickly selected, and placed in ambush. Owatoga offered himself as the victim, willing to die for his tribe; and, placing himself in open view of the bluff, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff, eyeing his prey. Owatoga drew up his manly form to its utmost height; and, placing his feet firmly upon the earth, began to chant the death song of a warrior: a moment after, the Piasa rose in the air, and, swift as the thunderbolt, darted down upon the chief. Scarcely had he reached his victim, when every bow was sprung, and every arrow was sped to the feather into his body. The Piasa uttered a wild fearful scream, that resounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Owatoga was safe. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched him: for the Master of Life, in admiration of his noble deed, had held over him an invisible shield. In memory of this event, the image of the Piasa was engraved in the face of the bluff."

Such is the Indian tradition. True or false, the figure of the bird, with expanded wings, graven upon the surface of the solid rock, is still to be seen at a height perfectly inaccessible; and to this day no Indian glides beneath the spot in his canoe without discharging at this figure his gun. Connected with this tradition, as the spot to which the Piasa conveyed his human victims, is one of those caves to which I have alluded. Another, near the mouth of the Illinois, situated about fifty feet from the water, and exceedingly difficult of access, [illegible] to be crowded with human remains to the depth of many feet in the earth of the floor. The roof of the carved is vaulted. It is about twenty-five feet in height, thirty in length, and in form is very singular.

The Folly of Pride.—After all take some quiet sober moment of life, and add together the two ideas of pride and man; behold him, a creature of a span high, stalking through infinite space, in all the grandeur of littleness. Perched on a little speck of the universe, every wind of heaven strikes into his blood the coldness of death; his soul flies from his body like melody from a string; day and night, as dust on the wheel, he is rolled along the heavens through the labyrinth of worlds, and all the systems and creations of God are flaming above and beneath. Is this a creature to make himself a crown of glory; to deny his own flesh, and to mock at his fellow, sprung from that dust to which both will soon return? Does the proud man not err? Does he not suffer? Does he not die? When he reasons, is he never stopped by difficulties? When he acts, is he never tempted by pleasure? When he lives is he free from pain? When he dies can he escape the common grave? Pride is not the heritage of man. humility should dwell with frailty and atone for ignorance, error and imperfection.—*Sidney Smith.*

Death.—The first conviction that there is death in the house, is, perhaps, the most awful moment of youth. When we are young, we think that not only ourselves, but all about us are immortal.—Until the arrow has struck a victim round our hearth death is merely an unmeaning word; until then, its casual mention has stamped no idea upon our brain. There are few, even among those least suspected of thought and emotion, in whose, hearts and minds the first death in the family does not act as a very powerful revelation of the mysteries of life and of their own being; there are few who, after such a catastrophe, do not look upon the world and the world's ways, at least for a time, with changed and tempered feelings. It recalls the past, it makes us ponder over the future—and youth, gay and light hearted youth, is taught for the first time to regret and fear.

A REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of Davidson College, on the importance of SILK CULTURE in the Western parts of North and South Carolina. Made in compliance with their request, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, D. D., President of said College, and published by their request.

(*Continued from last week.*)

In the early history of Georgia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the practicability of making the first kind of Silk in this country, was fully proved by repeated experiments. Within a few years past, a new spirit of enterprise has pervaded many parts of our land on this subject. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and some other States, many persons are engaging largely and successfully in the business. Four of the New England States encourage the cultivation by Legislative bounties, and a large portion of their inhabitants are engaged in it. The single county of Windham, Connecticut, produced, in 1834, Silk to the value of nearly $2,000,000. Four girls in the neighborhood of Boston made Silk in one year to the amount of $1,470, and their attention was given to it only a part of the year. Companies with large capital are forming in the Northern and Middle States to prosecute the growth of Silk more extensively. A number of manufactories have already been established and are worked with energy and success. The Committee on Agriculture in Congress having collected information from various parts of our country, made an interesting report on this subject in April 1838, commending in the highest terms its connexion with the best interests of society. They express the following sentiments:

"From all the information which the Committee have been able to obtain, they are induced to believe that no country in the world, is better adapted to the production of Silk or the Sugar Beet, than most parts of the United States; whether we consider the soil, the climate, or the habits of the people. The worn out lands of Virginia and North Carolina, and the impoverished soils of the other old States, may be advantageously appropriated to the culture of the Mulberry, and it is confidently stated by gentlemen well qualified to judge, will yield a much larger annual profit, than is usually derived from the best soils. If then there are so many inducements for the production of these two important articles; if the market is large and yearly increasing, our soil and climate adapted to the culture, and the prospect of public benefit and private gain be good, why, it may be asked, may we not become a great Silk growing and Sugar making people? We can, and the Committee believe in no distant time, will so become. It only requires that public attention should be called and kept to the subject; that our agriculturists be satisfied of a fair prospect of success; and that the Government should lend its aid to ensure the speedy and permanent success of the measure."

As evidence of the increasing demand for the Mulberry, it may be stated that many gentlemen in different States of the Union, who have had the foresight to plant nurseries of the Morus Multicaulis for sale, are making immense gains by disposing of rooted plants and buds for propagation.

As correct conclusions in reference to the profits of different articles can best be gained by comparing them with each other, let a few additional facts, which all can understand, be considered in the contrast of Cotton with Silk. After selecting and preparing your best lands you plant the Cotton. As soon as it rises from the ground, it requires laborious attention in cleaning and thinning out. During its growth it must be carefully ploughed three or four times, and hoed as frequently.—When it becomes to maturity it must be gathered by hand, and often in the most disagreeable weather. It must then be ginned and pressed to be ready for market. All these are laborious and expensive operations, as every cultivator knows. And after all this is done, it must then be transported to the manufacturer to be converted into thread by other expensive operations. In the other case, you have only to feed the Silk Worm with Mulberry leaves, and in six weeks it will spin you a thread worth at least *forty times* as much as the Cotton. It then deposites its eggs to enable you to rear another crop and closes your trouble in providing for it by surrendering its life. These laborers for man may be multiplied to any extent, by giving them food and shelter, and they demand nothing but the foliage from which they spin for him, the finest and most valuable fibre for his clothing, of which the world can boast. They pursue their work with diligence, leave it in the most perfect state, consume nothing but what they convert into the richest treasure, and then terminate their existence that man may reap the produce of their labor.—All that is necessary to yield them the proper food, is to plant and protect the Mulberry and gather its luxuriant leaves. If they even spun Cotton would it not be good policy to feed them while doing it for nothing? But when they form that which is immensely more valuable, which no other agents in nature are found capable of making, and which in every civilized country is regarded as the richest article for comfort and ornament in clothing, is it not economy to employ them? Whilst we admire the wisdom and goodness of God in creating operatives so skilful to work for us, and which demand nothing to support their existence, but the material which they work, certainly we ought not to overlook the economy of sharing the proceeds of their labor. The Manufactories of the present age are highly prized and justly too, because the power of steam and falling water, guided by the laws of science, is made to work out immense profits for men; thus saving the toil and expense of many human laborers and contributing greatly to the improvement and prosperity of society. But before the spindles of Cotton and Woollen factories can run, much money must be expended in buildings and machinery; and then the articles must be purchased on which they work. But here the *spinners* require no costly machinery, no propelling power, and no purchased supplies. The genial rays of the sun bring them into life, the spontaneous growth of a thriving tree sustains them, the cheapest kind of buildings will shelter them, and the rich treasures which they form are all that is to be taken care of. Their number can be increased in proportion to the means of feeding them. To be sure they require careful attention and intelligent supervision. But what kind of profitable laborers do not require and deserve the same? It cannot reasonably be objected to this business that it demands industry, care, economy and intelligence. If it affords a rich and abundant reward to knowledge, diligence and watchful attention, those whose high and delightful employment it is to direct the wise and munificent provisions of the natural world to their own support and improvement ought to rejoice in the means of doing so.

The inhabitants of the South have too long leaned for support upon the products of mere muscular strength. Too long have they been indifferent to the intelligence and virtue necessary to render even common labor cheap and productive. Too long and too dearly have they paid other men for thinking for them. If intelligent and personal and constant attention to lawful business had been regarded as a burden or a degradation either, would New England ever have been adorned with her smiling farms, her rich manufactures and her noble commerce? If no employment had been welcome, but what dispenses with care and attention, would England and Scotland ever have been thankful for their present prosperity. In pleading for the improvement of human society it is vain to appeal to those who are too proud to learn or too indolent to think. Our zeal in favor of the business now advocated, is increased by the fact, that it will require and amply reward, habits of reflection and carefulness; believing that such habits are conducive to the order, safety and advancement of good society. Whatever encourages industry, frugality, intelligence and perseverance, promotes the public good. Whatever developes the natural and productive resources of a country stands in immediate connexion with the main principles of civilization. While the diffusion of knowledge which renders labor more productive, elevates the condition of men, this improvement of their individual and social condition augments their mental improvement, because it affords both the faculties and inducements for greater attainments. When the active agency of all classes of the community becomes more efficient in gaining the necessaries and comforts of life, they gain more time and inclination to teach, to learn, and cultivate their intellectual and moral powers. Whilst we believe constant employment to be essential to the safety of our [illegible] also more profitable this employment [illegible] proved, the more we may hope for the improvement and elevation of our condition. While we have natural wants they must be supplied, and the less time, toil and drudging necessary to secure convenient food, raiment and shelter the better for us, if disposed as we should be, to seek for the enlargement of our intellectual faculties and the cultivation of our affections. Although it is a wise and just law of our nature, that we must live by our labor, yet certainly our highest improvement is to be found in the state, in which the *less* labor serves the *body*, the *greatest* is given to the *mind*. Hence the wise writers on Political Economy have [illegible] regarded the means of rendering [illegible] productive, as worthy the [illegible] all enlightened and benevolent [illegible]

The limits of this Report will [illegible] of detailed statements in reference to the mode of conducting the business, which may hereafter be given if desirable. But as it is made to the Trustees of a flourishing Literary Institution in which Manual Labor is incorporated with study, it may not be improper to allude to a few [illegible] showing the

...of this Institution. The more profitable it can be ...sure it will enhance the great purpo... which it is demanded. If ...ents in every ...and interest of Parents that their sons should be employed properly, they will more highly prize ...leasure in our College.

3. The labour will be light. Many of the operations of common farming are laborious and unsuited to small or delicate boys. Hence one difficulty here found is to find appropiate employment for those of tender age. In the Silk business nearly all the labor required is light. The services of boys are nearly as profitable as those of men.—Much of the labor will require the most uniform attention, and thus be free from the temptations to become over heated or exhausted. Neither will it require so much exposure to the extremes of heat or cold. It will afford suitable work for all seasons.

2. The labor would give constant and cheerful exercise to the mind. The minds of Students need relaxation as well as their bodies. That employment is best suited to them in which they will engage with most cheerfulness and elasticity of mind. In making Silk there are many things to awaken curiosity, to excite inquiry and reflection, and to call forth all that interest which is natural, when living objects of our care and attention, depend day after day upon our watchfulness and kindness. It is the law of nature to become interested in whatever we feed and protect. Every parent knows how easily the sympathies of the youthful bosom may be awakened in favor of a special charge of living objects which could not be excited over the dull and monotonous labours of a Cotton row. An employment captivating in its details to the youthful mind, and directly tending in all its branches to the cultivation of good feelings and useful habits is well suited to a Literary Institution.

4. The business if successfully prosecuted here would diffuse a spirit of improvement throughout the community. Many youth are here collected from different parts of our country who will ere long exert a controling influence upon the sentiments and customs of Society. Should they become convinced of the importance and value of this business, and become acquainted with its practical details by personal observation, their efforts in its favor might lead to an extensive improvement in the agriculture of our country. As men of intelligence visit this place, they might examine for themselves the evidences of its utility.—That the day has dawned for the extensive rearing of Silk in North Carolina we have no doubt, and various and important reasons designate this as a favorable place for its commencement. Much valuable information might here be collected, and hence diffused to prevent those mistakes so common in a new enterprise and often fatal to a good cause.—Many young men might here learn not only to advocate its importance, but to perform the work essential to its success; and thus be prepared to direct others in its prosecution.

The following Table prepared by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, published at Baltimore, shews the experiments of sixteen different persons as to the profits of an acre of land.

NAMES OF THE PERSONS.	No. lbs. Silk.	Price.	Amount.
1. Mr. Bailiff Hunt,	137	$4	$548
2. Mr. De Henrique,	242	4	968
3. Mr. E. P. Roberts, Ed. of Farmer,	180	4	720
4. Mr. Finch,	155	4	620
5. Mr. Tufts,	155	4	620
6. Mr. Sherra,	146	4	584
7. Mr. G. B. Smith,	180	4	720
8. Mr. Fuller,	18	4	72
9. Columbian Magazine,	61	4	244
10. Count Dandolo,	198	4	792
11. Miss Rhodes,	27	4	108
12. Mr. Lambertsine,	1296	4	5184
13. Mr. Genet,	666	4	2664
14. Mr. Bradley,	333	4	1332
15. 4 Ladies in Massachusetts,	105	4	420
16. Mr. Parmentier,	1	4	490
67 Averaged product 21,008		Total,	$16,096

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Eagle Tavern and adjacent buildings prostrate.

One of the most destructive fires with which Richmond has been visited for many years, commenced on Saturday night about 11 o'clock. It was first discovered by a dense volume of smoke issuing from one of the stores in the basement story of the Eagle, and the flames spread with great rapidity through the whole building. The night was very cold, but fortunately, the wind was light from the North, and the roofs of the houses were covered with snow, else the entire square would have been destroyed. The result is, that the Eagle Tavern, the Apothecary Store of Mr. A. Duval, the Lottery offices of Messrs. Clark and Hoyt, the stores of Messrs. Putney, Booth, Regnault and Drew, were consumed, with a large portion of their contents. Mr. Duval succeeded in saving most of the goods in his store room, but the heavy articles in the cellar were destroyed. Mr. Drew also saved some of his stock, but we believe Mr. Putney saved very little. Mr. Booth lost every thing in his store, and Mr. Regnault the greater part of his stock.

Mr. Mauck, the worthy occupant of the Eagle, had barely time to save his family. Mrs. Mauck was sick in a chamber directly over the room in which the fire broke out, and was taken out, with her children, through a suffocating volume of smoke.

The proprietors of the Eagle, Messrs. Puckett and Robinson, have sustained a most serious loss. They were only ensured for $32,000, which will not cover more than a third of their real property. We understand the whole insurance on the buildings destroyed, amounts to something over $41,000, all or [illegible] upon the Mutual Assurance Office of [illegible] the amount of insurance on goods, [illegible] we have not been able to ascertain. [illegible] must exceed $120,000, and the interruption of business to the occupants will constitute a heavy item. We find it difficult to enter into particulars with accuracy, and therfore do not attempt the task. Information on such occasions is always uncertain and contradictory. It is enough to know that the calamity is a serious one, not only to individuals, but to the City.—*Richmond Whig.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

(COMPILED FROM THE LATE RALEIGH PAPERS.)

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 31, 1838.

Mr. Morehead reported a bill authorizing sheriffs and coroners to make deeds in certain cases, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Dockery presented resolutions directing the committee on Public Buildings to inquire into and report the amount now due for work done on the State House, &c. &c. which were read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Williams, Mr. Dockery was added to the committee on Public Buildings.

The bill to prevent stealing of Mulberry trees, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road passed the Senate on its third reading by a vote of 30 to 18, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Biddle, Bunting, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Fox, Foy, of Carteret and Jones, Franklin, Hawkins, Hill, Henry, Holt, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Moody, Montgomery, Myres, Redding, Rabun, Ribelin, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, Williams of Beaufort, and Whitaker—30.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Arrington, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Foy of Onslow, Harper, Moulder, Kerr, Melvin, Moy, M'Diarmid, Ried, Reinhardt, Sharp, Williams of Person, and Wilson—18.

Mr. Allison proposed an amendment, making the private property of the Stockholders, to the amount of the stock held by each, liable for the loan, for which the State, under the provision of the bill, becomes security. The amendment passed by a vote of 47 to 1, many of the friends of the original bill voting for it; under the belief that it would be rendered less exceptionable to its enemies, and that those interested would not consider that they are running any risk to their private property by accepting.

The resolutions reported by the Internal Improvement Committee, were also taken up for consideration; and the first of the series, which instructs the committee to report a bill making an appropriation, by the State of four-fifths of the Stock necessary to complete a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin—provided one-fifth is subscribed by individuals, and the amount necessary to finish the road, does not amount to more $2,000,000, was read the second time. Mr. Biddle moved an amendment, reducing the State subscription to three-fifths—and requiring the amount necessary to complete the Road not to be more than $1,500,000. On the motion of Mr. McDiarmid, three-fifths were stricken out and three-fourths inserted. The Resolution as amended, was then rejected—the question on its passage was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baker, Bunting, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Franklin, Henry, Holt, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, McDiarmid, Montgomeny, Redding, Reinhardt, Raben, Ribelin, Shepard, Speed, Spruill—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Albright, Arrington, Biddle, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Fox, Foy of Onslow, Foy of Jones, Harper, Hawkins, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, Moody, Moye, Myers, Reid, Sharp, Taylor, Williams of Person, Wilson, Whitaker, Williams of Beaufort—27.

Messrs. Shepard, Dockery, Speed, and Carson, spoke in favor of the Resolution as originally reported, and Messrs. Cooper and Biddle against it. After its rejection, Mr. Shepard remarked that he considered the vote as fatal to all the proposed schemes for the Internal Improvement of the State, and introduced a series of resolutions requiring the Sheriffs of the several counties in the State to open polls, at the ensuing election for members of the Legislature, to obtain the sense of the people on the propositions contained in the report of the Committee. Those in favor, voting "Improvement," and those against, "no Improvement." Before the question was taken thereon, the Senate adjourned.

The debate on the Resolution reported by the committee, was able and patriotic: and we did hope that it promised better days for North Carolina; but we fear the result of this day will prove a prostration of all our enthusiastic expectations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Winston, a bill concerning the Public Revenue of this State. (Authorizes the sheriff to receive the notes of certain Georgia and South Carolina Banks in payment of taxes.) By Mr. Lane, to incorporate the Randolph Manufacturing Company. These bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Brummell,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent injuries to Stock which break into a field or other enclosure, in cases where the person offending has not the means of rendering pecuniary compensation.

Mr. H. C. Jones called up the bill for consideration to authorize the appointment of Public Printer. On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the bill was re-committed, with instructions to report a bill limiting the price of printing, and dispensing with the appointment of a State Printer.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee of Claims, reported unfavorably on the Resolution in favor of G. & J. Elliott of Cumberland: whereupon the said Resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Nearly the whole sitting was spent in committee of the whole, Mr. Caldwell in the chair, in debating the Resolutions reported from the Committee on Internal Improvements, relative to Public Works. In this debate, the following gentlemen participated, viz: Mr. Winston, in favor of the whole scheme, but, particularly in support of the Raleigh and Gaston and Cape Fear and Western roads. Mr. F. J. Hill, in favor of the whole Scheme, only regretting it was not more enlarged and liberal. Mr. McWilliams, in favor of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, but denouncing the Nag's Head improvement as chimerical and visionary.—Mr. Paine, in favor of the whole system, but, particularly in defence of the objections raised against the improvement of Nag's Head. Mr. Hoke, a long and able speech, in favor of the whole system; and Mr. Guthrie, in opposition to the whole. The Resolutions were then reported to the House, with an amendment, offered by Mr. Graham, proposing the construction of a Turnpike from Raleigh to Greensborough, the State being interested to the amount of $80,000. The question being on the adoption of the Resolutions, Mr. Rayner moved to strike out four-fifths from the appropriation for Cape Fear and Yadkin Road, which was carried 81 to 67.—Mr. Reid moved to insert three-fifths, which was rejected, 82 to 25. Mr. Ried then moved to insert three-fourths, which was also negatived, 56 to 53; and then, on motion of Mr. E. J. Erwin, the whole subject was laid upon the table.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 1, 1839.

Mr. McDiarmid, presented a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company. [Authorises a State subscription of three-fifths of the stock.] The bill was read the first time and passed.

The Resolution, hitherto submitted by Mr. Edwards, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to provide for annual sessions of the Assembly, was rejected—Yeas 17, Nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Shephard, the Senate took up for consideration the Resolutions relating to Internal Improvement. Mr. Biddle then moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday, by which the first Resolution was rejected; which was agreed to. The Resolution was then amended, on motion of Mr. Biddle, by substituting three-fifths in the place of the three-fourths; and by adding thereto the second Resolution in his series offered yesterday, authorising a State subscription of three-fifths of the capital of the Beaufort & Waynesboro' Road. The question recurring on the passage of the resolution, as amended, it was decided in the negative, 23 to 24.

The Resolutions were then laid on the table.

Mr. Hill's Resolutions from the Commons, in favor of a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, &c. passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled 28 to 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Nye presented a set of Resolutions, appropriating $30,000 to finish the two Legislative Halls in the new Capitol—$30,300 to pay off a loan from the Banks incurred by the Commissioners for superintending the re-building of the Capitol, since the last appropriation was exhausted, and proposing to suspend, for the present, all further operations on the Capitol. Mr. Willie A. Blount moved that said Resolutions be rejected. Mr. Hill called for a division of the question; and the first question being on rejecting the proposition to appropriate $30,000 to finish the rooms, it was decided in the affirmative, 84 to 26. The question to reject the second Resolution proposing to pay the Bank loan, was decided in the negative, 100 to 4. The third Resolution was then rejected without a count.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported adversely to the petition of sundry citizens of Macon County, praying that the State would cause the Cherokee Indians to be removed beyond the Mississippi. Concurred in.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Peden presented a petition from sundry citizens of Wilkes and Ashe, for an appropriation to complete the Road from the Deep Gap to Stephen Thomas'; together with a Resolution appropriating $200 for that object. The Resolution was referred, on Mr. Guthrie's motion, to the Committe on Internal Improvements.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in balloting for eight Trustees of the University.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday Jan, 2.

Mr. Biddle from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported that 11,900 dollars are now due for work done on the Capitol.

Mr. Cherry presented a bill to amend an act to provide for the collection and management of the Revenue. [To compel Sheriffs to advertise lands sold for taxes in some paper in the county or district.] Read first time.

The engrossed bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Cherry, to divide the counties into School Districts, passed its second reading by an unanimous vote.

The bill making an appropiation for carrying on and completing the Capitol, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to establish the county of Cherokee, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. M'Diarmid, to amend an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Davidson, amended, by providing that so soon as two-fifths of $1,250,000, of the stock of said company have been subscribed by individuals, a subscription of three-fifths shall be made by the State, to be paid; one-fourth when the work shall be commenced, and one-fourth every six months thereafter, on the payment of an equal proportion of the private subscription; the money received on the bonds for Cherokee lands in the first place, to be applied to said payments, and secondly, that arising from the fourth instalment of the surplus, if paid over to the State; and if not paid to be raised by loan, or sale of State scrip, to an amount not exceeding 500,000. The bill then, as amended, passed its second reading, by the casting vote of the Speaker.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. H. C. Jones, to incorporate the Yadkin and Columbia Rail Road Company; by Mr. Crawford, to incorporate the Town of Mocksville in Davie county; also, to alter the times of holding the County Courts of Rowan; by Mr. Paine, to add the proceeds of the Sales of Cherokee Lands to the Literary Fund. These bills were severally read the first time and passed.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the bill to compensate owners of Slaves executed for capital offences, when said bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Paine introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, that the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to report a bill providing for the employment of a skillful Engineer to make a survey of the waters of the Albermarle, Croatan and Roanoke sounds in the vicinity of Nagshead, with the view of making an Inlet to the ocean at that place.

The Resolution was rejected.

EVENING SESSION.

The Resolution heretofore introduced by Mr. Boyden, declaring that "the creditors of deceased persons, in case of a deficiency of assets, ought to receive a *pro rata* payment, without regard to the dignity of their claims," was called up for consideration. Mr. Reid moved that it be postponed indefinitely, which was decided in the negative—Yeas 28, Nays 70. Mr. Tomlinson moved that it lie on the table, which was carried—Yeas 55, Nays 41.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, January 3.

Mr. Morehead reported a bill, which was read the first time, authorising the Chairman of the County Court to accept the resignation of certain officers therein named. [Authorises the Clerk and Master, Clerks of Superior and County Courts, County Attorney, to resign to the Chairman; and makes it the duty of the Chairman, on receiving the resignation of the Clerk of the County Court, to call a special court, to consist of no less than three Justices, to appoint his successor.]

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the bill to divide the counties into school districts, and for other purposes, was read the third time; and, after ineffectual efforts to amend by Messrs. Moore and Whitaker, it was amended, on motion of Mr. Moye, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. McDiarmid, the Senate took up for consideration the bill to amend an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, (authorising a State subscription of three-fifths.) Mr. Biddle proposed an amendment authorising a State subscription of three-fifths to the Beaufort and Waynesboro', or central Rail Road; which was rejected by the following vote:—Yeas, 21, Nays 24.

Mr. Speed moved to amend, by authorising a State subscription of three hundred thousand dollars to the Stock of the Roanoke Inlet Company; which was rejected by the following vote:—Yeas 17, Nays 28.

Mr. Speed then proposed an amendment requesting the Board of Internal Improvement to procure a survey, [by some engineer of high distinction] and report upon the practicability and probable cost of opening a communication between Albemarle Sound and the Ocean at Nag's Head; which was carried. The bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:—Yeas 25, Nays 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hill called up for consideration the bill for the establishment of Common Schools, and after debate and its being amended, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was read the second time. Mr. Ford Taylor moved for its indefinite postponement. The question thereon was determined in the negative, 62 to 41. Mr. Boyden moved to strike out that section of the bill which binds the private property of the Stockholders.—The question thereon was decided in the negative 53 to 43.

The House then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, at the last adjournment. Mr. Hoke moved to strike out the section binding the private property of stockholders absolutely, and insert an amendment, which was decided in the affirmative 61 to 45. So the House agreed to strike out, and insert an amendment, (originally proposed by Mr. Boyden) providing that if the effects of the Company should prove inadequate to discharge the loan incurred by the act, then each Stockholder to contribute towards making up the deficiency, in proportion to his or her interest in the Stock of the Company. The question now recurring on the passage of the bill, it second reading, it was decided in the negative, 54 to 52.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 4.,

Mr. Shepard presented a Resolution authorising the immediate payment of the 4th instalment of the State's subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; which passed its three readings and was ordered to be engrossed, 22 to 22—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the following communication received from our Senators in Congress:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31, 1838.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: Having learned from unofficial sources, which, however, leave no doubt upon our minds of the correctness of their information, that certain resolutions have passed your honorable bodies, expressive of the opinions of a majority of each of them, upon political matters, some of which have been, and others still are pending before the country, we have been induced to anticipate their coming to hand, and respectfully address you concerning them.

In thus anticipating the reception of a copy of the resolutions through an official channel, we trust that an apology will be found in the information we have received of the intention of the Legislature to adjourned at an early day.

The resolution do not expressly instruct us to carry into effect the opinions expressed therein; nor are we able to perceive in them, impliedly, any authoritative command, such as instructions convey.

We are, therefore, left to infer that it was the intention of the General Assembly not to assert or exercise the right of instruction, from the absence of the mandatory terms heretofore used when the General Assembly of North Carolina has thought proper to resort to it.

The ground heretofore occupied by us is wholly unchanged, and scarcely needs recapitulation. We have publicly declared that whenever instructions are given us by the Legislature, we will either obey them or resign.

We, therefore, respectfully ask of your honorable bodies, if we err in our construction of the resolutions, that we may be set right in time to act as becomes the position in which we stand.

With a view to prevent any misrepresentation of our motives, we disclaim any intention of disrespect to the Legislature, considering it not only a duty to ourselves thus respectfully to make this request, but that we owe it to the people of the State of North Carolina whose interests have been confided to us in the Senate of the United States.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

BEDFORD BROWN,
ROBT. STRANGE.

The foregoing Communication being read, Mr. Cherry submitted the following Resolution, which passed its three readings, 25 to 23—being precisely the vote as that given on the passage of the resolutions referred to by the Senators, except that Mr. Foy, of Carteret and Jones was present voting with his party, (Whig) and Mr. Jones was absent:

Resolved, That the Resolutions passed by this General Assembly, and transmitted to our Senators in Congress, are sufficiently plain and intelligible to be comprehended by any one desirous of understanding them; that we believe this communication, anticipating the reception of said Resolutions and making enquiry as to their meaning, is not in good faith; and that it would be inconsistent with the self-respect of this General Assembly to [illegible] any reply to it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The vote of yesterday by which the bill for relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Road was [illegible] ed, was re-considered.

The question recurring on the passage of the [illegible] on its second reading, it was decided in the affirmative 54 to 53, Messrs. Massey and Mangum from Wake and Chambers, of Person, who voted [illegible] against the bill, now voting in its favor. [illegible] then read the third time, and sent to the Senate concurrence in an amendment made by this [illegible]

The bill from the Senate to amend the Act incorporating the Fayetteville and Western [illegible] was read the second time. A great many motions were made to postpone, to amend, to lay on the table, but it finally passed by a vote of 68 to 41.

EVENING SESSION.

The Resolution from the Senate, directing the Board of Internal Improvement to pay over the balance of the State's subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, was taken up, amended on motion of Mr. Robards, so as to make the individual Stockholders liable for the payment of the public amount of their subscription, on or before the first of June next, and making it the duty of the Board of Internal Improvement, to expose to public sale the shares of all delinquents, and finally passed its third reading—Yeas 60, Nays [illegible]

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. [illegible]

Mr. Morehead from the Committee to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of erecting a penitentiary in this State, reported a resolution requesting the Governor to open a communication with the Executives of all the States which have adopted the system, to procure all the information he can on the subject, and also relative to lunatic asylums, to be laid before the next Legislature; which passed, and was sent to the Commons.

The engrossed Resolution to pay the 4th instalment of the State's subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, returned from the Commons with an amendment, was laid upon the table; when Mr. Morehead submitted a resolution, to be signed as a substitute, providing that the 4th instalment shall be payable in such proportions as may be required of the individual stockholders; which passed its three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Morehead presented resolutions requiring the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey to be made, from some eligible point in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road (as soon as the same shall be located) to Greensborough, with an estimate of the cost of constructing a road from those points, to be laid before the next Legislature; which passed their three readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Moore submitted Resolutions directing a like survey and estimate from some point on said road to Salem, which passed three readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Paine introduced a Resolution, which was adopted, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure from Congress an appropriation for opening an Inlet at or near Nag's Head.

The Resolution from the Senate, in relation to the Letter of our Senators in Congress, touching the Instruction Resolutions, was taken up for consideration, and gave rise to exciting and somewhat angry debate. It was finally adopted, 59 to 44, being a strict party vote on each side.

The Resolution from the Senate, touching the 4th Instalment to the Wilmington Road was adopted.

The greater part of the sitting was spent in discussing the School bill from the Senate, which was finally stricken out *in toto*, and a bill heretofore introduced by Dr. Hill was inserted as a substitute, which was variously amended by the motions of Messrs. Graham and Boyden, and finally passed by an overwhelming majority.

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THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1839.

The Legislature adjourned, we learn on Tuesday last. We apprehended and deprecated from the first, the influence of political excitement in embarrassing the action of the Assembly on subjects, which, to the State, are of paramount importance; the result has realised the apprehension. The discussion and consideration of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Rayner, consumed much time; however we might approve those Resolutions, (and we do approve some of their sentiments, especially the condemnation of the slavish expunging act) we do not approve the manner in which the whole matter was conducted; we think that the State-Rights members have not stood up to their principles as it was fitting they should do, even if they could go so far with the Nationals as to support the Resolutions as passed, why did they suffer themselves to be misled, by refusing to vote against the insertion of such amendments (there were such offered) as contained the expression of opinions decidedly orthodox? by a refusal to sustain them, they have abandoned their principles, and whether they did so on the ground of expediency, or otherwise, it is the same, they are not justified.

On the vital and important subject of Internal Improvement there has been no effective action, so we are just where we stood before.

Our Legislature did not seem to think that the "tide in our affairs" had yet come,—or we are enchained by the spell of a strange delusion, fated to slumber and sleep, but no

"The fault—is not in our stars,
"But in ourselves, that we are underlings,"

And knowing this we have yet hope that North Carolina will not continue forever a bye word for somnolency her great resources are daily developing, manufactures springing up, and there have been cheering signs that the people are now awake to their true interest, and will, we trust, when they are next called upon to elect representatives to consider for the welfare of the State, give such an unequivocal expression of their will as can neither be misunderstood, or disregarded. Let no man then, dispair because of the refusal of the Legislature to adopt any measures for the redemption of the State, but let all who feel the necessity of action exert themselves within the bounds of their influence, and the result will be all that we can desire.

By the last mail we have accounts from Raleigh of a later date, from which we learn that the Legislature has passed the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company; (see proceedings;) and also the bill authorizing a State subscription of *three-fifths* to the Fayetteville and Western Road.

A bill for the establishment of Common schools has passed the Commons, and was confidently expected to pass the Senate.

Our Senators in Congress have written an extraordinary letter to the Legislature, which will be found in the report of proceedings. We are sorry for the credit of these gentlemen that they have done so; it is not worthy of their high station, although, in truth, it is playing back on the Legislature pretty much their own game; yet, according to the Republican doctrine,—which holds that whenever, by any means the representative ascertains that a majority of his constituents are opposed to his course, or would prefer to see his place filled by another,—we think they were called upon by this and previous demonstrations to act independently and resign.

MR. RIVES of Virginia has abandoned his position of "armed neutrality" and is now an open opponent of the Administration. His reception into the "Whig" ranks proper, in his state especially, is not altogether so cordial as it might be, nor as unhesitating as he perhaps anticipated, there are hints that the near approach of the election for Senator at the expiration of his term, has had its influence in settling his position, some of the Whigs say that he has only abandoned Mr. Van Buren, now that he thinks his fortune is declining, in the hope of conciliating the Whig party, and persuading them into a forgetfulness of his past transgressions, but there are signs that he will not be able to atone so easily: the truth is, that Mr. Rives had fewer supporters of his "armed neutrality" than he expected, and finding himself in rather a close place, distrusted by his former friends, and coaxed by the "Whigs," he has finally determined after maturely considering since last Congress, to join hands with the latter;—from present appearances. his re-election is doubtful if not improbable, although, he may now be considered as occupying a place in the Whig ranks.

TEXAS.

On the 10th ult., General M. B. LAMAR was inaugurated President of the Republic. His address delivered on the occasion to Congress is an able and interesting state paper, altogether creditable, from an extract which we give this week it will be seen that he is entirely adverse to the annexation of Texas to the United States, for many reasons, and declares that he has ever considered it highly impolitic and can conceive of no possibility of its resulting favorably for Texas either in a civil, political or commercial point of view.

The Reports of the Departments represent the affairs of the Country as being generally in a flourishing condition.

COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool dates to the 24th November report an advance in Cotton of ¼ per pound the demand was good, and sales had been large.

CONGRESS.—The Washington papers containing the proceedings of Congress for some time past, failed to reach us until too late to extract for this week's papers. The *arranging* of the mails according to new contracts, in part, have *so deranged* our means of information that we have been almost entirely in the dark lately, concerning the progress of events in the world; we indulge the expectation, however, of having more light soon.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of a friend in Texas for several interesting public documents, for which he will accept our thanks.

Governor Dudley will perhaps feel flattered by the hearty approval which his annual Message and late Inaugural has found among some of the ultra-Federal presses of the Country. It is not often that they commend *Republican* doctrines.

The Legislature of South Carolina, at the late Session, passed an act to secure the payment of any loss which might be made by the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company—A policy somewhat different from that which governed the deliberations of their neighbors in our Assembly.

The following communication of "A Miner" is from a gentleman of ability, possessing much practical information on the subject of which he treats. It is in answer to some inquiries addressed by the Senior Editor of this paper to the writer, requesting his views on the Geology and Mineralogy of North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 30, 1838.

Unusual occupations have so much engaged my attention as not to leave me that leisure for considering the subject of your letter which its importance and difficulty require. It is important in the highest degree to develope the mineral resources of North Carolina, that this valuable element of her wealth may contribute its proportion to the general prosperity. It should be an object with all who feel interested in the matter, to adopt, as far as possible, in their investigations a strictly scientific character and submit no views which are not tested by a close, faithful and enlarged examination of facts. It is no easy task therefore to perform the duty aright, while at the same time the spirit and object of your communication place it out of my power to decline it altogether. Truth on this as on any other subject must ultimately triumph. In the restless anxiety for the acquisition of wealth, to which all are more or less subject, the character of mining operations is liable to be greatly misconceived—wild and unfounded expectations are liable to be formed—and when ruin and disaster visit ignorance, imprudence, and inconsideration, the business of mining suffers in the estimation of those whose wisdom and industry might render it profitable. If all the employments of life, by which gold is ultimately obtained, demand labor or are accompanied by hazard, can any reasonable man expect to lay his hand on the native metal as it exists in its mother earth without care, intelligence or toil?

No business can escape discredit under such circumstances. Most of the experiments which have been made in this region of country have been conducted by persons not acquainted with the character of our people, and unskilled in economical modes of business. The character of ores and processes of decomposition have been badly understood,—while there has been an almost entire inattention to the geological formation of veins. This latter consideration is of the greatest consequence in mining. The course and continuance of the veins will generally be governed by the peculiarities of the surface under which they lie. A judicious miner will prefer a run which has some likelihood of permanent and regular productiveness, rather than one of fitful and occasional fertility. He will observe the surface of the ground to be operated as being smooth and unbroken, as gently declining by a regular slope, or as being altogether irregular. By this means he will ascertain, with great probability, the direction of the vein and, of course, the prospects afforded to industry and capital.—Every valley or ravine which intersects the course of the vein will have some effect on its uniformity. Sometimes it will be suddenly sunk deeper—by such a cause, sometimes it will be cut off entirely, and open at some distance from the original points of operation. In either case it is the disappointment of the hopes of the miner, the loss of his labors, and the sacrifice of his means. Other consequences arise from irregularity of surface which I do not consider it important to detail. The science of Geology is chiefly valuable to the miner in connection with this subject. The great truth that, the earth has been subjected to the influence of some general power, which, in the course of its operation, has produced stupendous changes on its original form is every where indicated in the structure of gold veins It would seem as if, in ages gone by, some tremendous energy, in its wild and irregular exercise, had broken the continuity of the surface, transported portions to other locations, and supplied the vacancy created by foreign and disassociated earths. The fairest prospects have become illusory from this cause, and I trust that this allusion may serve to direct the attention of those who may embark in the enterprize.

I shall, as soon as possible, resume the subject of your letter, and give it a more extended consideration.

"A MINER."

[*From our Fayetteville Correspondent.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 5, 1839.

Business is almost entirely suspended for the present—very little worth notice has been done during the week just ended—our quotations of prices are nominal. We notice sale of country Whiskey from stores at 60 cts.; Corn from waggon 75 a 80 cts., (ready;) Flour is dull at our last quotations, the stock on hand compared with last year is much larger; Cotton appears to be sought after at our last quotations; Leaf Tobacco is much inquired for and would meet a ready market here at a fair price, as but little has been brought to this market yet—in the absence of any sales this week, we quote 6¾ a 7¼; Feathers 45; Beeswax 25; Tallow 12 a 13;—Wheat $1 35 a 1 40; Flaxseed $1 55 a 1 62½. No change in the price of groceries worthy of notice. No auction sales to report. No arrivals since our last.

Departed, on Monday, the 31st ult., Boat Diligence of the Henrietta Company line with Flaxseed, Flour, Cotton, &c.; also, on Tuesday, 1st inst., steamer Henrietta, with Beeswax, Feathers, Flour, Cotton, Flaxseed, Wheat, &c., &c., for merchants of this town.—The shipments of Flaxseed during the past month amount from 10 to 1,300 casks of 7 bushels, equal to 8,000 bushels. We notice also the shipment of 75 to 100 bales cotton yarn from Factories in this town to the Northern market, where we learn that it meets a ready sale at better prices than that produced from Northern factories. We have seen the cloth made at the Phœnix Mill, just gone into operation, in this town. We were pleased with it, and hope the proprietors will realize a reward equal to their enterprise.

MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, Jan. 5, 1839.

According to previous notice, a large number of merchants and citizens of Davie county, met to express their wish relative to the location of a branch of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank in this State; and after calling Thomas McNeely Esq., to the chair and appointing Ephraim Gaither and M. F. Miller, Secretaries, adopted unanimously the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the Western half of our State from Haw River to the Tennessee line, has never been supplied with a currency by the State, but has been left to depend upon the Banks of South Carolina and Virginia, over which our Legislature has no control, and with the condition of which, our citizens, although using their paper, are necessarily ignorant, which state of things may be attributed to the fact that North Carolina has never incorporated Banking capital sufficient to supply the demand of the whole State, but has contented herself with about one-fourth of the Banking capital to which her population and wealth entitle her compared with her sister States, and to the fact that this section of the State trades mostly with South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, and in no small degree to the fact, that the Banks of this State, have pursued the narrow policy of refusing to receive the paper of specie paying Banks of other States either in exchange or in payment, by reason of which, their own notes, instead of being suspended in circulation and forming a currency for our citizens, have been called in as fast as issued, thus leaving a large field for the circulation of the notes of the Banks of South Carolina, and which state of things has had the effect to compel our citizens, besides the inconvenience of procuring the notes of our own Banks, to pay taxes and other dues of the State, and pay renewals in Bank at many times to suffer a loss in exchange of 2, 3, and as high as 5 pr. cent.

Resolved, therefore, That the location of a branch of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank, in the Western section of this State, will advance the interest of the citizens thereof; and correct, in a great measure the irregularities in the currency, of which we have so much cause to complain.

2. *Resolved*, That we prefer Lincolnton, as the location of said branch to any other point west of the Catawba, because it will be nearer the centre of that portion of our State, using South Carolina Bank notes for a circulating medium, and of course will benefit a greater number of our citizens. 3d. Because Lincolnton will more nearly divide the distance, between Charleston, the site of the mother Bank, and Knoxville, the site of the Tennessee branch. 3d. Because Lincolnton is more in the direction of our trade to South Carolina and Georgia, and of the travelling from North to South; And 4th. Because of the established character of her citizens for prudence and business like habits.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Salisbury papers.

THOS. McNEELY, Chairman.

EPHRAIM GAITHER, } Sec'tys.
M. F. MILLER, }

Extract from the Inaugural Address of President Lamar.

There is, however, one question of the highest national concernment, on which I feel it a privilege and a duty to address myself to the great body of the people themselves—I mean the annexation of our country to the American Union. Notwithstanding the almost unanimous voice of my fellow citizens, at one time, in favor of the measure; and notwithstanding the decision of the national Congress, at its last session, inhibiting the Chief Magistrate from withdrawing the proposition to the Cabinet at Washington; yet still I have never been able myself to perceive the policy of the desired connection, or discover in it any advantage, either civil, political, or commercial, which could possibly result to Texas. But, on the contrary, a long train of consequences, of the most appalling character and magnitude, have never failed to present themselves whenever I have entertained the subject, and forced upon my mind the unwelcome conviction that the step, once taken, would produce a lasting regret, and ultimately prove as disastrous to our liberties and hopes as the triumphant sword of the enemy. And I say this from no irreverence to the character and institutions of my native country, whose welfare I have ever desired, and do still desire, above any individual happiness. But a deep and abiding gratitude to the people of Texas, as well as a fervent devotion to those sacred principles of government whose defence invited me to this country, compel me to say, that however strong may be my attachment to the parent land, the land of my adoption must claim my highest allegiance and affection; her glory and happiness must be my paramount consideration; and I cannot allow myself to speak in any other than the language of freedom and frankness, on all matters involving her safety, dignity and honor.

When I reflect upon the invaluable rights which Texas will have to yield up with the surrender of her independence—the right of making either war or peace,—the right of controlling the Indian tribes within her borders—the right of appropriating her public domain to the purposes of education and internal improvement—of levying her own taxes—regulating her own commerce and forming her own alliances and treaties—when I view her divested of the most essential attributes of free government; reduced to the level of an unfelt fraction of a giant power, or peradventure divided into territoral districts, with governors and judges, and excise men, appointed from abroad, to administer laws which she had no adequate voice in enacting, and to gather imposts for the benefit of those who levy them—when I look upon her, as she soon will be, the cornucopia of the world, pouring her abundant treasures into the lap of another people than her own—a tributary vassal to remote and uncongenial communities; communities as widely separated from her in pursuits as in distance, who are known to be opposed to her peculiar and essential interests, and who are daily sending forth their denunciations against her from the fireside, the pulpit, and the council chamber, and when I bear in mind that all this sacrifice of right and dignity and character is to be made, for what? for the privilege of going into a union in which she carries wealth without proportionate influence—for the glory of identifying her fortunes with a government in which a large portion of the inhabitants are alarmed for the safety of the very institutions upon which her own hopes of happiness are based; a government embracing conflicting interest and irreconcilable prejudices, with lasting causes of domestic quarrel, where Texas can hope for nothing but a participation in the strifes that distract the public councils, and after passing through many thousand convulsions be the means perhaps of producing or accelerating an awful catastrophe, which none could be more ready to avert or sincerely deplore than herself—when I reflect upon those the inevitable and fatal consequences of the proposed connection, and then turn from the dark and dreary picture to the contemplation of the high destiny that awaits our country; the great prosperity which lies within her attainment, if she will but appreciate her natural advantages, and not part with the right of developing and controlling her incalculable resources; when I view her vast extent of territory, stretching from the Sabine to the Pacific and away to the southwest as far as the obstinacy of the enemy may render it necessary for the sword to make the boundary; embracing the most delightful climate and the richest soil in the world, and behold it all in a high state of cultivation and improvement—her mountains of minerals yielding their vast treasures to the touch of industry; her luxurant pastures all alive with flocks and herds, and her wide fields whitening with a staple commodity, in the production of which she can have no rival; with the whole world for its market; and then consider the noble purposes to which this immense and exhaustless wealth may be applied, in adorning and beautifying the country, providing for its safety and defence, endowing institutions for the spread of virtue, knowledge and the arts, carrying to the door of every citizen of the republic, peace, plenty and protection, and when in addition to these glorious and grand results, I look still further to the important improvements which she will be able to devise in government, and to the entire revolution which her example in free trade will effect in the commerce of other nations, emancipating it from the thraldom of tariff restrictions and placing it upon the high ground of equitable reciprocity, all of which will as certainly flow from the maintenance of her present independent position, as the sun courses the heavens.

When I reflect upon these vast and momentous consequences, as fatal to liberty on the one hand, and so fraught with happiness and glory on the other, I cannot regard the annexation of Texas to the American Union in any other light than as the grave of all her hopes of happiness and greatness; and if contrary to the present aspect of affairs, the amalgamation shall hereafter take place, I shall feel that the blood of our martyred heroes had been shed in vain—that we had riven the chains of Mexican despotism, only to fetter our country with more indissoluble bonds, and that a young Republic just rising into high distinction among the nations of the earth, had been swallowed up and lost like a proud bark in a devouring vortex.

That the people of Texas should have been in favor of *annexation* at the time their votes were given on the question, is not a matter of surprise when we consider the existing condition of the country. She was left, after the battle of San Jacinto feeble and exhausted, without means and without credit; her settlements broken up; her villages desolated by ruthless invasion; and, amidst all, threatened in her defenceless situation with the return of the foe, and a renewal of the sad calamities of war.—Under such a state of things, no wonder that the people, harrassed and almost ruined, bleeding with present wounds and apprehending a farther accumulation of ills, should be willing to purchase momentary security by a surrender of their national independence. Perhaps there was wisdom in the choice; but I am free to confess that even at that time, amidst, the darkest period of our country's history, I never despaired of the Republic, but with unshaken confidence in the strength of our cause, and a full knowledge of what the energies of free and determined people were capable of achieving, I raised my feeble voice against the sacrifice which we were about to make, without any reference to the difficulties of the moment; and with an eye exclusively directed to the future glory of the nation, and permanent prosperity and happiness of all.

But these imposing considerations which at one time rendered the proposed connection seemingly desirable, have lost their validity and force; indeed they exist no longer. Our desolated plains have become green meadows and luxuriant fields. Where the iron car of war rolled with destroying energy, the ploughshare of the husbandman is driven in peace and safety; and instead of a sparse and suffering population, weighed down with poverty and blighted hopes, we behold a powerful and prosperous people, daily increasing in wealth and numbers, happy in their present possessions and looking forward to still higher and more glorious results. Invasion, too, has lost its terrors. Conscious of our own strength, we know very well that the enemy has greater reason to apprehend danger from us, than we from him. A change has come over the aspect of our affairs. We have risen from our prostration with redoubled energies. And shall we now, in the midst of glorious hopes and increasing vigor, persevere in a suicidal policy, originally founded in necessity rather than than in choice? Would it not be far better for us, since the reasons which influenced our former verdict can have no further application, to re-consider that verdict, and on good and valid shewing, reverse the judgment?

LETTER FROM VON SCHOULTZ.

(*Lately executed in Canada.*)

FORT HENRY, 27th Nov. 1838.

DEAR FRIEND: Through Col. W. H. Draper, Judge Advocate at the Court Martial by which I am to be tried, I have required you and Gorden to be called as witnesses to be heard in my defence. I know you will not refuse to give your testimony; by which they may find that I started from Salina in search of the cowardly rascal, General Birge, and not with the intention of going to Prescott; and they will then also hear that we were told about a new formed Government in Canada, where the President and his cabinet were chosen. &c.

But, independent of your presence here as witness, I wish to deposite in your hands my will, and other documents relating to my property, which you know may amount to a couple of hundred thousand dollars. Further I wish you to be present at my execution, in case I am condemned to death, and which latter I think is very probable. If it is permitted, I wish you to take my body and bury it where my dear Emeline can find my tomb. I refrain yet from writing to her, because I am not sufficiently calm, or reconciled with my probable fate, to do it properly; but I beg you to tell her that my last prayer will be for her. I wish I could have seen her a moment, or that I had not been robbed of her miniature. But perhaps it is better as it is.

I pray to God that my death may stop further bloodshed; but I know very well that it will operate exactly in a contrary sense, and that thousands will take up arms to revenge my death. Yet I beg you sincerely, to tell every one that my last wish is, that nobody may any further interfere with the Canadian struggle. It seems only to add new sufferings; and to tell you the truth, it appears to me to be only some selfish schemes, planned by the few instead of the many.

Except when I am thinking of Emeline, I feel calm and composed; and I think I will meet my fate with perfect indifference. I will thus be able to satisfy that burning thirst after knowledge, which, in my lonely hours, when contemplating this splendid creation, nearly suffocates me. If it is permitted to the departing soul to roam amongst those brilliant, yet unknown orbs, how inexpressibly happy will I not feel in soaring over them, and see with eyes which are not clouded by any material covering, those wonders which so often made me fall down and adore the Supreme Being. Oh! my dear friend, when the long, long night is approaching, and we stand at the door of the tomb, how different then does not life appear, with all its small and petty sorrows. They are scarcely worth a second thought, were it not for those bosom friends we leave behind.

If my cousin (you know he bears exactly my name) should come to Salina, I beg you tell him that my curse rest upon him if he undertakes to revenge my death. I will leave that in the hands of God; and wish no body to interfere therewith.

Now God Almighty bless you, and your sister. Tell Emeline my heart is too full to enable me to express what I feel in thinking of her. I will, most assuredly, write to her before my execution can take place. My love to your brother's family and other friends.

With regard to my possessions in Virginia, I will tell you when you arrive here.

Farewell, dear friend,
Yours, truly,
(Signed) S. VON SCHOULTZ.

Warrants for Sale Here.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 3rd instant, by [illegible], Esq., Mr. ROBERT S. TROTT to Miss [illegible] DENT.

In this County, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. D. Hall, Mr. AARON RAINEY to Miss [illegible] LIAN.

In this County, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Davis, Mr. JOHN BARBER to Miss CLEMENTINA BARBER.

In this County, on the 3rd inst., by Joseph Ellis, Esq., Mr. ZACHARIAH ELLER to Mrs. CHRISTINA ELLER, widow of the late Joseph Eller.

At Fort Hill, S. C., on the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. THOMAS G. CLEMSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNA, daughter of the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

In this County, on the 16th ult., by John Shaver, Esq., Mr. JAMES DANIEL to Miss LUCY HODGE.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this Town, on Sunday, the 6th instant, after a painful illness of six months, Mrs. MARY HAMPTON, widow of Mr. William Hampton, in her 63rd year.—Her children and a numerous circle of relations are left to mourn their bereavement, but with the consolation that she has exchanged this world of affliction for one where neither affliction nor death is permitted to enter. Not one word of complaint escaped from her lips, although she was in extreme pain; her soul trusted in God, and she was not confounded. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.—[*Communicated.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, January 1st. 1839.

A.
Col. Wm. J. Alexander,
Chas. J. Aldridge,
Mrs. Margaret Anderson,

B.
Enoch Brock,
James Brown,
Jos. Brown,
Horace H. Beard,
Ebenezer Barkhead,
Miss C. Beard,
Mrs. Amelia Ballard, 2,
Jacob Beaver,
Austin Bradshaw,
Henry Bessinger,
Paul Beaver,
Susan Bulling,
Elizabeth Bolin,
Mrs. Sarah How,
John Barringer,

C.
Mrs. Mary Chambers,
Andrew Cranford,
Jesse A. Clemmons,
Winfield Klutts,
Wm. H. Curreton,
Carter Critteadon, 2,
John Clement,
David Curry,
Thos. Conrad,
D. F. Caldwell, 13,
Adam Casper,

D.
Mrs. Mary Dent,
Henry Doland, 2,
Wm. G. Davis,

E.
Robt. L. Edmonds,
Allen Egner,
Albert R. Elliotte,

F.
T. Forkner,
Rev. Wm. Henry Foote,

G.
Warren Green,
David Gardiner,
John Goodman,
John Graham,
Dr. Jas. S. Gilliam,

H.
Rachel Ann Hampton,
Guy Hill,
Dr. P. Henderson,
Williamson S. Harris,
John Headener,
Richard Harris,
E. D. Hugunin,
Solomon Hielick,
Thos. T. Hunt,
Wm. Hornbarger,
David Hunt,
Wm. Harris,
Paten Hasket,
Preston Harry,
Casper Holdshouser,
John Hartman,
Mrs. Nancy Hall, 2,

J.
Kindle Jacobs,
Nathan Johnston,
John Josey, or
Peter Josey,

K.
Miss Mira Kennedy,
Jesse Kincaid,
Mrs. Elizabeth Krider,

L.
Charles Lucas,
Robt. E. Love,
Miss Nancy Lavely,
Daniel Linbaugh,
Thos. F. Lowery,
Wm. J. Love,
Sam'l. Linn,
Patience Lewis, or
Humphrey Linster,

M.
Tobias Meyers,
John W. Meyers,
Sam'l. Marin,
Henry Miller,
Nathan Morgan, Jun.,
George Miller,
John R. McClain,
Dr. W. L. Mowbrin,
Mr. McClain,
Miss Sarah Mebin,
John McNeely,
John McLeod,

P.
R. Parsons,
John Parker,
Jacob Propst,
Wm. Pennigar,

R.
Noah Roberts,
Peter Rough,
John Reasman,
Wm. Rough,
Wm. Robertson,
James Rush,

S.
Harriet Steele,
Mrs. Nancy Smith,
Bery Simms,
Wm. H. Scarborough, 2,
Henry Sechler,
James Sloan,
Joseph Scott,
Susan Swink,
Leonard Swink,

T.
Rev. H. H. Tippett,
L. W. Taylor, 2,
Dr. Robt. B. Trower,
Moses Thomas,
Wm. Taylor,
Wm. J. Turner,
Burgess Thomas,

V.
George Vipe,

W.
Aaron Woolworth,
Mrs. Elizabeth Williams,
P. M. Wells,
James Williams, or
George Goodman,
Noah Wyatt,
Mrs. Ann Wilson,
Martin Wilhelm,
Thos. Womack,

Y.
Philip Yoaste, Sen.

H. W. CONNOR, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. January, 1839:

A.
Benj. Albertson,

B.
James Bryant,
Casper Bringle,
Jacob Bierly,
George Bierly,
William Butler,
O. Bryan,

C.
Jacob Clodfelter,

D.
N. J. F. Douthet,
Daniel Delap,

H.
Jesse Holmes,
Michael Hedrick,
John Hedrick,
John P. Hedrick,
Philip Hedrick,
William Hill,

J.
John Jemler,

L.
John Long,
—— Long,

M.
Wm. McRory,
Geradus McDonald,
William McCarn,
Mrs. Penny Mallard,

R.
Joseph Rice,

S.
Lewis Sowers,
James Slader,
Lawrence Smeriat,

W.
John W[illegible],
Henry W[illegible],
Jacob W[illegible],
John Ward.

M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Lexington, N. C. 30:3t

Thomas Foster,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the most part of the village. The subscriber will use his best exertions to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. His TABLE will be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2. 1838.

Wanted Immediately,

A GOOD Journeyman Tailor, to whom constant employment will be given.

Concord, N. C. January 10, 1839.

RECESS.

SYMPATHIES.

Speak, thou soft and rippling river,
Wherefore dost thou, ceaseless, ever,
To my always listening ear
That one name of beauty bear?

And thou breeze, for ever present,
With a murmur thou incessant.
Wherefore dost thou still repeat
That same name in accents sweet!

And ye stars, in beauty beaming,
Why, upon my sight still streaming,
Do ye ever link the same,
The sweet letters of her name?

Birds that gather round me springing,
Wherefore are ye always singing,
With a voice so softly clear,
That same name upon mine ear?

And, while in your garden bowers,
Wherefore do ye thus, ye flowers,
That same name, of flowers the chief,
Write upon each rosy leaf?

Answered then the rippling water,
Breeze, and stars, and birds, with laughter—
"'Tis not we who thus repeat
What your spirit holds so sweet—

"Your own heart, with many voices
In that magic word rejoices,
And they fondly link her name
With all objects still the same:—

"There's no beauty born in nature,
But partakes of true love's feature;
And each charm the earth supplies,
Brings the loved one to our eyes.

"Thus, from true love, men inherit
Virtue's taste and beauty's spirit;
Nor, without it, can they trace
The true charm of either face.

"Love is nature's life and essence,
From it comes its joy and pleasaunce:
Nature's ministers are we,
Thus we sing of love to thee."

LIFE.

Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
'Twixt night and morn, upon the horizon's verge;
How little do we know that which we are!
How less what we may be! The eternal surge
Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
Our bubbles; as the old burst, new emerge,
Lashed from the foam of ages; while the graves
Of empires heave but like some passing waves.

SCRAPS.

Speech is a pump by which we raise and pour out the water from the great lake of thought—whither it flows back again.

The firm foot is that which finds firm footing.—The weak falters although it be standing upon a rock.

Malouin, physician to the Queen of France, was so fond of druggi g, that it is told of him that once, having a most patient patient, who diligently and punctually swallowed all the stuff he ordered, he was so delighted in seeing all the phials and pill-boxes cleaned, that he shook him cordially by the hand, exclaiming, "My dear sir, it really affords me pleasure to attend you, and you *deserve* to be ill." The London practitioners must surely meet with incessant delight.—*Millingen's Curiosities of Medical Experience.*

A young clergyman having, in the hearing of Dr. Parr, stated that he would believe nothing he could not understand, "Then young man, (said the D ctor) your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know."

The Reason Why.—A youth asked permission of his mother to go to a ball. She told him it was a bad place for little boys. "Why, mother, did'nt you and my father use to go to balls, when you were young?" "Yes, but we have seen the folly of it," said the mother. "Well, mother," exclaimed the son, "I want to see the folly of it too."

"May he survive his relations and friends!" was the imprecation of a Roman on the person who destroyed the monument of his ancestors. A more dreadful curse could scarcely be pronounced.

In the midst of those events that vex thee, said Marcus Aurelius, remember, that so far from the accident which has happened to thee being an evil, thy constancy in supporting it will make thee derive a certain advantage from it.

Plato, speaking of passionate persons, says, they are like men who stand on their heads; they see all things the wrong way.

Presumption has so much height, and so little basis, that it is easy to overthrow it.—*Madame de Stael.*

Why can *men*, and not their *wives*, make their wills? Their wives have *their* wills in their lives.

Bowing is a science by itself, and must be attended to by those who would, by turning and twisting themselves, keep in the sunshine of fashion.—Bow *very* reverently low to a million of dollars, most respectfully to a hundred thousand, courteously to fifty thousand, coldly to five thousand, and never know poverty by sight.

The [illegible], in allusion to the profusion with which distinctions are now conferred upon worthless persons, say that "formerly rogues were hung on crosses, but that now crosses are hung on rogues."

In 1817, when straw bonnets first became general, it was common to trim them with bunches of artificial wheat or barley in ear, on which the following lines were written:

Who sow of threatening famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain?
See how the wheat sheaves nod amid the plumes,
Our fields are now transferred to drawing-rooms;
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To fill their granaries may thrash their wives.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER.
Salisbury, [illegible] 1838. tf

Warrants for Sale Here.

Mulberry Trees.

AS the demand for Mulberry Trees is much greater than can be supplied, the Subscriber has concluded to dispose of part of his Stock intended for his own use. They are of the genuine *Morus Alba*, so extensively cultivated in Italy and France; and which writers upon the Silk Culture admit, make the best kind of Silk. Being of the second year's growth, they are large enough to be transplanted, which may save two years delay on the part of those wishing to engage in the business. What I have to spare can be delivered at any time between this and the 1st of March, and upon terms much lower than the Northern prices. Letters addressed to me at Davidson College, post paid, will be promptly attended to. R. H. MORRISON.
Davidson College, Dec. 25, 1838. tf

Fourth and last Call!

THE undersigned *again* appeals to those indebted to him on account of the Western Carolinian in *any* way, to *come* forward and pay. It is out of the question for him to wait or be put off any longer: his necessities *are* pressing: he has waited years, with a great many, and further indulgence other than the law will allow, cannot be given, if settlement is not made in the present or ensuing month. J. W. HAMPTON.
Jan. 3, 1839. tf

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, wholesale or retail,
By C. C. HARRISON.
Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick Office of the late Dr. Mitchell.
Salisbury, May 18, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Brim, dec'd., at the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.
R. W. LONG, Admr.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838. tf

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER,
1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. N. PRICE,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.
Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the **Stone Cutting Business,**

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
August 24, 1838. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, Irons of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.
L. M. GILBERT.
September 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. AUSTIN, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.*
By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.
August 17, 1838. 3m

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hacknied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert, Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills; they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

New Goods.

JACOB WINECOFF & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs their customers and friends in general, that they have just received at their old stand at Sturewalt's mill, Cabarrus county, 10 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

consisting almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer at the usual terms—Cheaper than ever for cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit of twelve months. We return our sincere thanks to our customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit the same.
January 3, 1838. tf

To the Citizens of Salisbury.

THE undersigned having determined to open a School for boys in this place, on the 1st of March next, solicits the patronage of his friends and the citizens generally. T. PHILLIPS ALLEN.

Notice.

THE thorough-bred Horse LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will stand the ensuing Season at the stable of the *Mansion Hotel*, Salisbury, N. C. — For particulars see hand-bills. R. W. LONG.
Jan. 3, 1839. tf

PROSPECTUS.

Of a new paper in the town of Wilmington, N. C.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in this town, a Newspaper to be called the

"WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE."

"IT is confidently believed, that Wilmington has passed its lowest point of depression, and that its progress henceforth must be upward, and onward, to a prosperity unknown in its former history. Its importance, as connected with the works of a public character now nearly completed, and those projected with a prospect of ultimate accomplishment, is certainly becoming daily more and more apparent. The efforts too, which are making to improve the port and its various passages, as well as to make known its present great advantages, must tend to increase the consequence of Wilmington as a commercial mart. It is therefore thought that two papers should, and will be sustained here.

As regards the principles which will govern the subscriber in the performance of his editorial duties, it will of course be expected that he should make them public in the most explicit manner.

In the first place then, as that may be by many deemed of the most importance, his political principles coincide with those entertained generally by the Whig party of the Union. For names, he professes to have little reverence, further than the individuals who bear them evince a devotion to, and a willingness to make sacrifices for their country. He will not however, under any circumstances, become the mere partisan. He will not consent to advocate measures, adverse to the dictates of his deliberate judgment, no matter by whom proposed, or by whom sustained. Believing that the present cause of the Whig party is the cause of truth, the cause of patriotism, the cause of good government, he will advocate its doctrines with firmness, but with candor, with zeal, but with proper deference to the opinions of political opponents.

The great interest of Internal Improvement of North Carolina, claim and shall receive from the subscriber a warm and hearty support. In striving to uphold and advance these interests, he will not be governed by sectional feelings or circumscribed notions. The energy of his purpose, and the labor of his affections, shall be given to raise high the prosperity of North Carolina, "one and indivisible."

Education, Common School Education, as another element of vast importance to the well being of the State, will also find in the Editor of the Chronicle an earnest co-laborer with others, for the general diffusion of its benefits, and an untiring agent for the spread of its mighty influences.

The Chronicle will be at all times a supporter of the supremacy of the laws—of good morals—and constantly endeavor to inculcate on the public mind, correct ideas on all subjects which it discusses.

It will likewise be a vehicle of commercial, mercantile, local and miscellaneous intelligence, to all which shall be given close attention as to fulness and accuracy.

The terms of the paper are fixed at $2 50 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number—The publication will commence so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

It will be of the super royal size, or about that of the Advertiser, and printed on good paper, with new type
ASA A. BROWN."

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every THURSDAY, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.
Rowan County April 13 1838. 12m

GROCERIES, &C.

THE Subscriber has just received from Charleston,
Cognac Brandy, first quality,
Old Whiskey, very superior, by the gallon or qrt.
Madeira Wine,
Loaf and brown Sugar, of different qualities,
Coffee of first quality,
Spanish Segars,
Pilot Bread,
Soda Biscuit, and
Crackers,
Rasins; Salad Oil, &c.

All of which he offers for sale upon very reasonable terms.—Beeswax taken in exchange for goods, or the market price paid in cash. ANDRE MATHIEU.
Salisbury, Dec. 20. tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Southern Literary Messenger.
T. W. WHITE,
Editor and Proprietor.

THIS is a monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to LITERATURE, but occasionally finding room also for articles that fall within the scope of SCIENCE; not professing an entire disdain of tasteful selections, but its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, *original*.

Party Politics and controversal Theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are rarely so blended with discussions in literature or in morals, as to gain admittance, otherwise unobjectionable, for the sake of more valuable matter to which they are; but when ever that happens, they are inserted only: not *primary*. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

REVIEWS and CRITICAL NOTICES, occupy their due space in the work: and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every discriminating student, IMPARTIAL CRITICISM, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who does *wish* to discriminate.

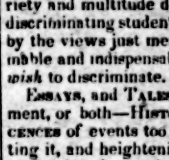
ESSAYS, and TALES, having in view utility or amusement, or both—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—and REMINISCENCES of events too minute for History, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest,—may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous POETRY, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes;—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad:—They should be driven, by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people:—Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentous cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed, than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice?

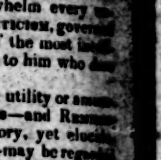
The SOUTH peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, South of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an *equality* with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt, affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this *local* want, that the word SOUTHERN was engrafted on the name of this periodical: and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish, to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating *hostility* to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest matter thence: and happy indeed will he deem himself, should his pages, by making each region know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering clouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER has now completed its FOURTH volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here uttered, is not for the Editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not farther short of them, than human weakness usually makes *Practice* fall short of *Theory*.
December, 1838.



CRESS & BOGER,



RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received their supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer upon the usual terms,—cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers upon a credit of twelve months. Just received a choice selection of the best

Het Anker Bolting Cloths,

with a good supply of
SCREEN WIRE;
all of which they will dispose of upon the most favorable terms. C. & B. tender their thanks to their friends and customers, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.
Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1838. tf

New Goods.

Just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles:

200 sacks Liverpool Salt, large sizes.
10 bbds. Sugar.
2 do. N. Orleans Molasses.
2 casks Rice.
48 bags Coffee.
20 boxes best bunch Raisens.
10 casks Cheese.
50 boxes glass, 8 by 10.
500 lbs. Putty.
75 kegs white Lead.
1 bbl. Dutch Madder.
12 Mill Saws.
10 cross cut do.
50 bottles Rowan's Tonic Mixture.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Dec. 20, 1838.

Fire! Fire!!

THE small house situated on the corner of Main st. directly opposite Wm. Chambers, Esq., and nearly opposite the branch of the Cape Fear Bank in this Town, heretofore known as a Cabinet making Shop, may still be known as such; and the Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute every variety of work in his line at a very reduced price. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, ready made, a small supply of
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, &c.
and will, when it is convenient, take Country produce, Plank and Scantlin in exchange for work.
WARREN GHEEN.
Dec. 27, 1838. 3t

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

THE above Medicine is for Sale at the Post Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson county.
By JAMES WISEMAN, Agent.